

## DON'T CARRY PISTOLS

Surprising Statement from Col. Breckinridge's Lawyers.

The Kentucky Gentlemen Not Punished for Assaulting Attorney Johnson After Court Monday Evening.

## EXTRA PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

Deposition Concerning Madeline Pollard's First Child.

Testimony in the Same Line by Sister Cecilia—The Plaintiff Unable to Attend Court Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Brotherly love and almost deferential politeness was the spirit which prevailed in the intercourse of the attorneys in the Pollard-Breckinridge case all day. Like a flash of lightning the blow from the head of Colonel Shelby, of Kentucky, the night before, had cleared the surcharged atmosphere of its anger. While there was much discussion among lawyers upon the point whether attorney W. G. Johnson's words furnished provocation for the physical resentment which Colonel Shelby offered, every one seemed to be glad to have the trouble smoothed over, as it was by Judge Bradley's course in dismissing it with an expression of regret. Another aspect of the affair which the Judge referred to had caused much talk in the city over night. That was the probability of a continuation of hostilities with weapons other than fists. So serious was the expectation of trouble that a detail of eight uniformed policemen was sent to the courtroom by the police before the hour of trial. The officers were dismissed by Marshal Wilson, but two members of the regular detective force in citizens' clothes sat in court close beside the lawyers all day, while the force of uniformed balliffs was increased and a policeman stood outside the door by which Judge Bradley and attorneys entered. Information had come to Judge Bradley from the police before the hour of trial that the plaintiff's counsel varied the monotony by calling a witness. The door between the jury box and the judge opened to admit two sisters of some Catholic society, attending the trial. One of them seated herself beside Mr. Carlisle, while the other took the chair in the witness box, looking very pale and troubled at her unusual position. Sister Cecilia, of the Order of the Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati, was the name given. She said that in 1884 she had been sister in charge of the convent at New Orleans, five miles from Cincinnati by rail and five miles by road. "I can recall that in 1885 there was a person there by the name of Burgoyne," asked Mr. Carlisle.

"Have you examined the records of the institution lately?" "I have." "Objection to the question of the record of the examination was made. The witness was a female patient who was visited by a female doctor from Cincinnati." "That was one who was visited twice by Dr. Mary Street." "The four volumes of Irving which had been mysteriously and incidentally taken from the sister and she said: 'I was presented a set of books like those by a lady who had been a patient in our convent long before I left the asylum in August, 1885, but I cannot say whether these were the same or not. I placed them in the charge of the asylum and left them there.' "Are these the books?" asked Mr. Carlisle.

"I cannot say positively that these are the same books, but they look like them." "What is your best opinion on the question?" "That they are the same."

"Do you remember that it was brought to your attention that one of your patients was corresponding with some one through a Cincinnati newspaper?" "She told me so. I thought I persuaded her to desist. I thought I persuaded her to stop."

"Do you know Miss Madeline Pollard?" "I have met her in Washington."

"Could you know her if you should see her?" "I would now."

"Did she write a letter from her?" "One. It came to me in Pueblo."

"Did she describe in conversation and by letter the mysterious incident which took place in 1885 which would lead you to identify it?" "I interposed attorney Buttermore, objecting to recent descriptions of the convent as immaterial."

Colonel Shelby counter argued that the results of the conversations and letter after the hour of the trial, without making any changes in instance, it would be easy to fabricate testimony, were manifestly untrue."

The hour for adjournment had arrived, and the court adjourned, leaving the testimony at the crucial question.

ANOTHER OPPONENT.

Mr. Bronston May Be a Candidate Against Breckinridge.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 13.—Ex-Governor J. P. Knott was in the city today and said when asked about the report that he would be a candidate for Congress from this district in opposition to Breckinridge, Owens and Settle that he was not a candidate. From reliable authority, however, it is stated that the Hon. H. C. Bronston will be a candidate.

Mr. Bronston stated some months ago that he would give Breckinridge a chance to clear his skirts of the Pollard scandal. Now that the question of Col. Breckinridge's guilt has been cleared up, and as they believe the only way for him to gain his case is through the aid of Breckinridge, the Lexington friends think he will soon announce his candidacy.

MONSTER COAL FLEET.

Largest Single Tow That Ever Left Louisville Starts Down the River.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—The biggest fleet of coal ever in charge of a single tow left Louisville to-day for down-the-river points. The Joe B. Williams towed the floating fleet of black diamonds, which covers eight acres of water surface, contains over a million bushels and if hauled by rail would form a train of cars eleven and three fourths miles long.

The tow was pulled by a train of twenty cars each. This would mean about 1,500 flat cars and there would be 50 tons to each car.

The coal is the property of Charles Jutte & Co., the big Pennsylvania coal and iron company, and is under the management of Gus Jutte, one of the members of the firm. The coal alone, not counting the fleet, is worth at least \$50,000.

Alleged Shortage of \$15,401.

KANSAS CITY, March 13.—Expert accountant Charles N. Seidman, who was employed by the county court to examine the accounts of county officials, has made an error of \$15,401 in the accounts of County Clerk Montgomery S. Burr. County Clerk Burr, who is in San Antonio, Tex., for his health, has been communicated with, but so far no satisfactory explanation of the matter has been made.

A Jersey Political Dispute.

TRENTON, N. J., March 13.—George B. Swain, whom the Republican Legislature elected to the position of State Treasurer, had just been elected to the office and was about to decide in his favor. The Governor refused to issue it, and Mr. Swain proceeded to the State Treasurer's office and demanded possession of it. Treasurer Gray declined to vacate, whereupon Mr. Swain notified him that he would vote against the former issuing any checks as State Treasurer.

The prudent always have Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup on hand. It is invaluable.

## TWO UNEASY CROOKS

Bretz and Holman Not Certain of Being Returned to Congress.

They Will Soon Visit Indiana and Endeavor to Keep Other Democratic Birds Out of Their Political Nests.

## SENATOR STEWART'S PRICE

He Names Conditions Under Which He Will Sell His Support.

If Cleveland Permits the Bland Bill to Become Law the Nevada Will Vote for the Tariff Measure.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Representative Bretz will leave Washington for his home at Jasper to-morrow afternoon. He intends visiting Martin county within a day or two after his arrival in Indiana. The primaries will be held in Martin county next week, and they may determine Mr. Bretz's support, and he desires to give the Democratic voters there some attention before election day. Mr. Bretz is considerably perturbed over his political outlook. He has not a certain thing of re-nomination by any means. There are as candidates against him, Davis, of Greene county, and Mayor Thorpe, of Daviess county. The result of the recent primary in Crawford county, which gave Mr. Bretz a majority of but nineteen votes, has made him exceedingly uneasy. Mr. Bretz's friends here believe, and really he himself believes, that Knox county, which has no candidate, will determine the contest. If that county should go against Bretz it is believed that Davis will get the nomination.

Stewart, of Indiana county, the Democratic delegation from Indiana is William Holman. He intends going into his district as soon as the Indian appropriation bill is out of the way. It was believed for a while that Holman would have no formidable opposition, but letters received here yesterday and to-day indicate that the opposition will be exceedingly dangerous for the old "objector." He has notified his constituents that he will not be a candidate, which he is chairman, and as soon as his bill is disposed of, which will be within a few days, he intends to absent himself from the House until he knows what will be his political fate. Ex-State Senator Francis M. Griffith, of Vevey, is a passive candidate against Holman. He is simply waiting developments. Frank Hall, of Rush county, is also an aspirant, while Judge Hord of Shelbyville is a dark horse, who hopes to divide the vote in convention in such a way as to make himself the compromise candidate. Judge Hord believes that if Holman is not re-nominated on the first ballot he will certainly be defeated. District Committeeman O'Brien, of Lawrenceburg, has informed his friends here that he will call the nominating convention for any date which may be selected by a majority of the candidates, and it is believed that the field against Holman will elect a date which will be most disadvantageous to him. Mr. O'Brien has charge of the machine, and while he does not want to become a candidate himself he says he will become one if necessary to defeat Holman. The last time Holman's name came before the convention he was elected by a majority of the delegates, and it is believed that the opposition intends to make a date which will be most disadvantageous to him. Mr. O'Brien has charge of the machine, and while he does not want to become a candidate himself he says he will become one if necessary to defeat Holman. The last time Holman's name came before the convention he was elected by a majority of the delegates, and it is believed that the opposition intends to make a date which will be most disadvantageous to him. Mr. O'Brien has charge of the machine, and while he does not want to become a candidate himself he says he will become one if necessary to defeat Holman.

Committee Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Democratic members of the Senate held a caucus to-day for the purpose of assigning Senators Blanchard and McLaughlin to committees and for making other committee assignments made necessary by the resignations of Senators Walthall and White. The work was done in rapid order as follows: Chairman of the committee on the Mississippi river and member of the committee on epidemic diseases, Indian affairs, railroads and public buildings and grounds. McLaughlin—Chairman committee to investigate the geological survey and member of the committee on civil service and retirement, claims, Indian depredations and improvement of the Mississippi river. Jones, chairman committee on military affairs; Berry, member committee on commerce and navigation; Jones, member committee on the Senate and member of the committee on the organization and conduct of the executive departments; Jones, of Arkansas, member committee on contingent expenses; Pasco, member committee on military affairs; Peffer, member committee on pensions; Martin, chairman on railroads; Caffery, member committee on Pacific coast affairs; Smith, member committee on interstate commerce.

Argument in Favor of Pooling.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The interstate-commerce committee of the Senate, this morning, made an argument in behalf of the repeal of the anti-pooling clause of the interstate-commerce act by J. K. Cowen, general counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. He devoted himself to an analysis and explanation of the pending measure. He emphasized the point that pooling agreements never fixed rates, but that they merely distributed the burden of the rate. He recognized that the interstate-commerce commission was an established body, and that they were willing to make their agreements subject to the approval of that body. But they wanted the right of the courts. Mr. Cowen argued that discrimination between shippers would be done away with by removing the motive on the part of the railroad by allowing them to make an agreement as to what part of the business each should have.

Cigar Manufacturers Organize.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Cigar manufacturers assembled in national convention at the Shoreham Hotel, to-day, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization and also to protest against the increase of the internal revenue tax on cigars from \$3 to \$5 per thousand, as proposed in the Senate tariff bill. M. Krohn, of Cincinnati, presided. It was argued by the speakers at the meeting that the contemplated increase of the cigar tax would result either in increasing the cost of cigars to the consumer or in a reduction of wages of the cigar makers in the country.

The employees in the country.

The cigar manufacturers organization submitted a favorable report, which was unanimously adopted. The organization will be known as The National Association of Cigar Manufacturers. Permanent officers for the convention were elected as follows: M. Krohn, chairman; J. L. Lathrop, treasurer, M. S. Wise, New York, secretary.

Mr. Leonard Appointed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, late this afternoon, concluded its investigation into the management of the District jail by removing Warden Beak and the appointment of John R. Leonard, formerly of Indianapolis, to the vacancy. This action was anticipated by the Journal a week ago yesterday. There was no contest over the appointment. The selection of Mr. Leonard was practically unanimous and it meets with universal commendation from court officials, the bar and citizens generally, who are interested in the office. Mr. Leonard has made a most popular deputy United States marshal.

Favorable Report on a Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House committee on invalid pensions, to-day, ordered a favorable report on the bill of Representative Martin, of Indiana, doing away with the requirement of honorable discharge as a preliminary to a pension. In many cases death has occurred during a soldier's military service, and in such cases no honorable discharge is in existence, and the widow is cut off from a pension. The bill makes the death of a soldier equivalent to an honorable discharge, except when the death occurs during desertion.

Hero's Widow Seriously Burned.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Mrs. Pattie Miller Stocking was so badly burned by the overturning of a lamp as she was lighting it last night that she can scarcely survive. Mrs. Stocking was the widow of Colonel Stocking, one of the heroes of Andersonville, and the daughter of the late Associate Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court. She had for several years held clerkship in the Interior Department.

Pension Laws May Be Codified.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—In the first session of the fifty-third Congress Representative Pearson, of Ohio, introduced a bill for the codification and arrangement of the laws relating to pensions. It is a very

loans or stand a cut of 2 per cent. in the interest upon their earnings.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

Its Proposed Abrogation Likely to Be Vigorously Opposed.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Indications point to a spirited debate in the Senate over the clause in the Senate tariff bill inserted by the finance committee providing for the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty of 1875, and the subject is already beginning to attract attention on both sides of the chamber. The treaty provides for a general exchange of the products of the two countries free of duty, and includes sugar as the principal Hawaiian export to this country, the United States. In turn, being permitted to export agricultural implements and other machinery and manufactures of woolen and cotton textile fabrics, as well as a great variety of other articles, to Hawaii without the payment of duty. It also contains a clause that no other trading government than this can acquire title to any port or harbor in the Hawaiian islands. It is a question of the Hawaiian Democratic side who will object to this clause, and it is believed that the Republican side will support it. The treaty was signed by the Hawaiian monarch, King Kamehameha, and the United States Secretary of State, William H. Seward. It is a valuable prerogative in the islands, but because also of the fact that the action of the Hawaiian government in the islands, whose business, it is contended, is dependent absolutely upon the Hawaiian government, and the United States. The clause was inserted as a concession to the Hawaiian government, and the Hawaiian government in the Senate will exert their influence to have it retained. During 1883 the Hawaiian government imported from Hawaii. These importations, at the lowest rates, would have cost the Hawaiian government of valuable prerogatives in the islands, but because also of the fact that the action of the Hawaiian government in the islands, whose business, it is contended, is dependent absolutely upon the Hawaiian government, and the United States. 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